Amendments to the Claims

1-3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently amended) A heat-radiation-preventive glass which comprises a heat-radiation-preventive coating film formed from a coating layer of a water-based heat-radiation-preventive coating material for glasses~~, wherein~~ consisting essentially of 0.001 to 10% by weight of a silane coupling agent represented by the following general formula (I) ~~is added to~~ and deionized water having a total anion content of 700 $mgCaCO_3/L$ or lower, applied onto substantially the entire surface of one side of a glass substrate so that said heat-radiation-preventive coating film has visible light transparency of 90% or more, solar-radiation heat absorptivity of 0.01 to 11% and radiation heat absorptivity within the wavelength band of heat radiation at ordinary temperature of 0.01 to 20%,

$$\begin{array}{c} \quad R_1 \\ \quad | \\ X-Si-R_2 \\ \quad | \\ \quad R_3 \end{array} \qquad \cdots \text{(I)}$$

where X is a group reactive or compatible with organic materials, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are, each independently, OH or a group capable of generating a silanol upon hydrolysis and they may be the same or different from each other~~, said coating material being free of inorganic metal oxide~~.

5-6. (Cancelled)

7. (Previously presented) The heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 4, wherein the thickness of said heat-radiation-preventive coating film is 0.01 to 10μm.

8. (Currently amended) A method of producing a heat-radiation-preventive glass which comprises a coating step wherein a coating layer is formed by coating a water-based heat-radiation-preventive coating material for glasses~~, wherein~~ consisting essentially of 0.001 to 10% by weight of a silane coupling agent represented by the following general formula (I) ~~is added to~~ and deionized water having a total anion content of 700 $mgCaCO_3/L$ or lower, onto substantially

the entire surface of one side of a glass substrate and a desiccating step wherein a heat-radiation-preventive coating film is formed by desiccating said coating layer so that said heat-radiation-preventive coating film has visible light transparency of 90% or more, solar-radiation heat absorptivity of 0.01 to 11% and radiation heat absorptivity within the wavelength band of heat radiation at ordinary temperature of 0.01 to 20%,

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ | \\ X - Si - R_2 \\ | \\ R_3 \end{array} \quad \cdots \quad (I)$$

where X is a group reactive or compatible with organic materials, R_1, R_2, and R_3 are, each independently, OH or a group capable of generating a silanol upon hydrolysis and they may be the same or different from each other~~, said coating material being free of inorganic metal oxide~~.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Previously presented) A method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat, wherein a heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 4 is disposed so that the glass substrate side faces the direction from which solar-radiation heat is irradiated whereby heat radiation from said heat-radiation-preventive coating film side is prevented.

11-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Previously presented) The heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 4, wherein X in said general formula (I) is an amino group.

22. (Currently amended) The heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 4, wherein the coating material further ~~comprises~~ consists essentially of 0.005 to 3.5% by weight of a cationic surfactant or a nonionic surfactant.

23. (Previously presented) The method of producing a heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 8, wherein X in said general formula (I) is an amino group.

24. (Currently amended) The method of producing a heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 8, wherein the coating material further ~~comprises~~ consists essentially of 0.005 to 3.5% by weight of a cationic surfactant or a nonionic surfactant.

25. (Previously presented) A method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat, wherein a heat-radiation-preventive glass according to Claim 4 is disposed so that said heat-radiation-preventive coating film becomes the outermost layer substantially on the entire surface of the heat-radiation-preventive glass and the glass substrate side faces the direction from which solar-radiation heat is irradiated whereby heat radiation from said heat-radiation-preventive coating film side is prevented.